

Appendix 2 - Consultation Summary – London Borough of Lewisham staff

1. Introduction

The Council is in the process of updating its parking policy, and as a part of that a consultation program was put in place for 7-weeks over summer 2019, seeking the staff's views on the key elements of the policy that we are seeking to change, and that this report provides a summary of the consultation methodology, and the responses received as a result

The consultation sought to get feedback on six proposals:

1. To amend the pricing for parking permits to reflect vehicle emissions.
2. Provide 10-hours visitor parking free to all households in the borough where they hold a parking permit
3. Implement uniform Penalty Charges across the borough.
4. Mandate enforcement of disabled parking bays (currently advisory based).
5. Amend application criteria in assessing medical need in determining installation of a disabled bay.
6. Create uniform pay & display parking prices for cash and cashless transactions, harmonising tariffs from a mix of £1.40 per hour for cash payment and £1.60 per hour for cashless payments, to a uniform £1.60 for all types of payment.

2. Consultation Methodology

Following the Mayor and Cabinet approval in March 2019, LBL conducted a consultation with the public on key changes to the parking policy.

The staff consultation ran from 10 June 2019, to 26 July 2019 and was a comprehensive consultation exercise with all stakeholders regarding the proposed policy updates, including the impact on air quality and the Council's approach to the proposed introduction of emissions based charging in the borough.

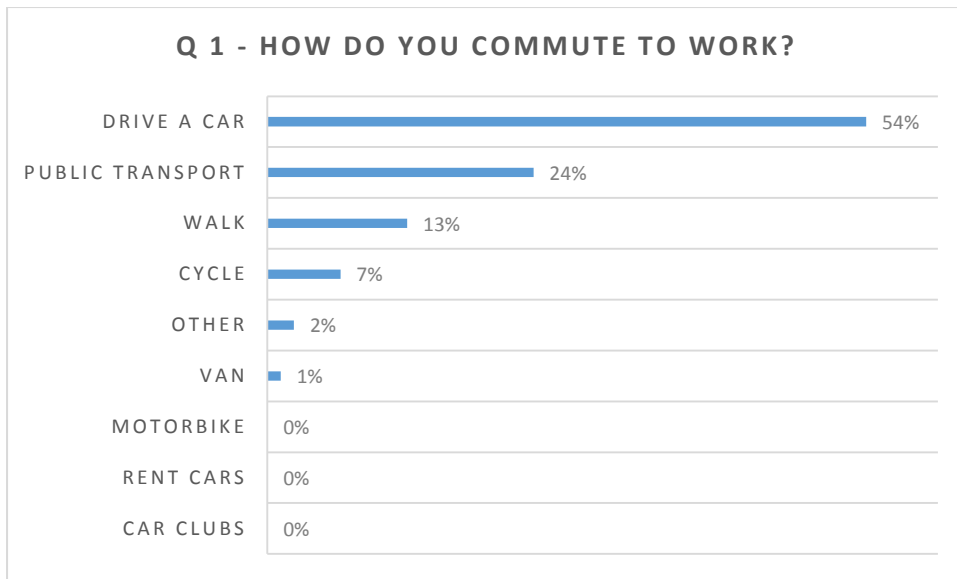
The objective was to establish if there is support from the staff for the proposals outlined in this report.

The consultation was available on-line in the council's consultation pages of its website and was communicated widely.

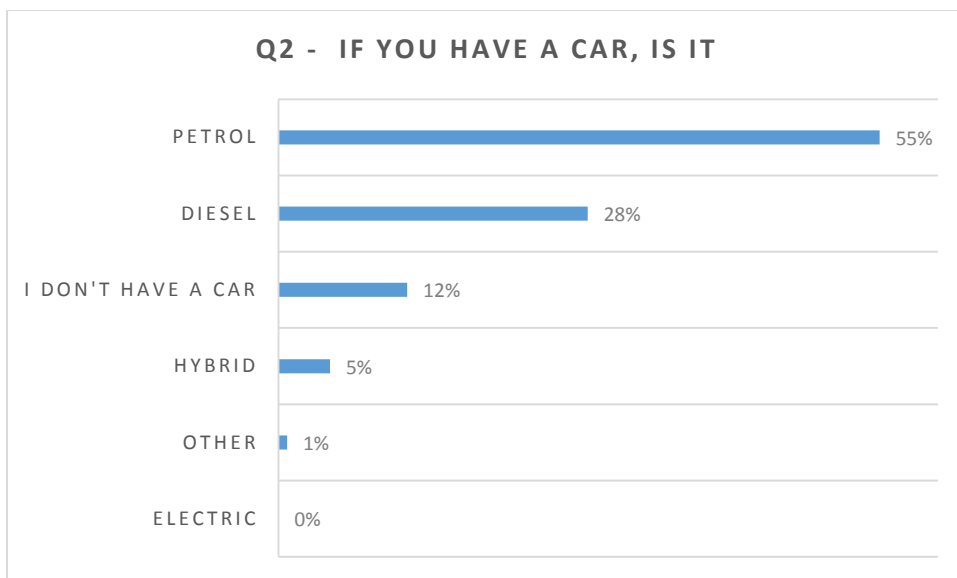
The survey covered 26 separate questions for the participants to answer and there were 128 staff members that participated in the survey.

3. Results

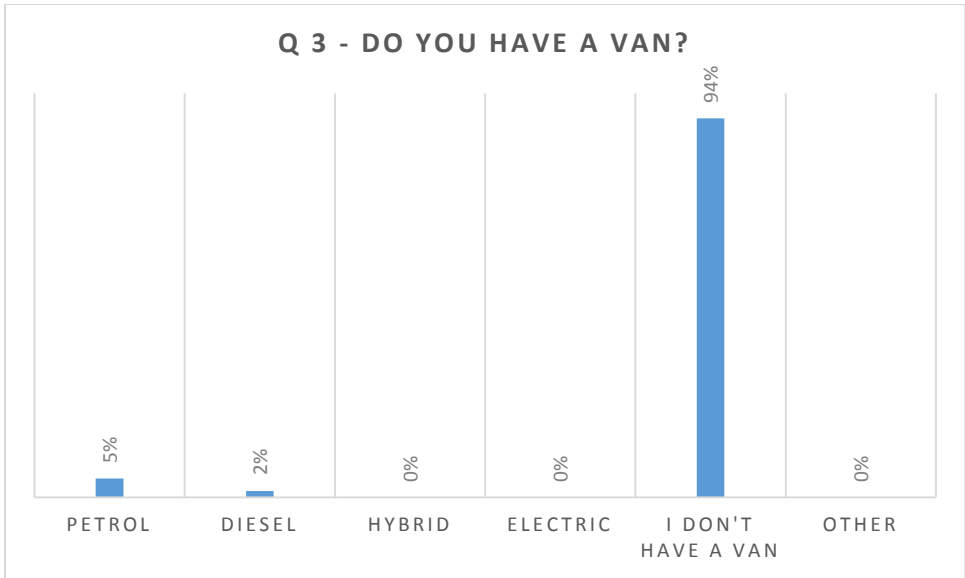
Question 1 seeks to identify the modes of transport respondents used when getting around Lewisham: the most popular amongst the 168 responses is by car with 54%, followed by 24% of respondents declaring to use public transport, then 13% walking, and 7% cycling.



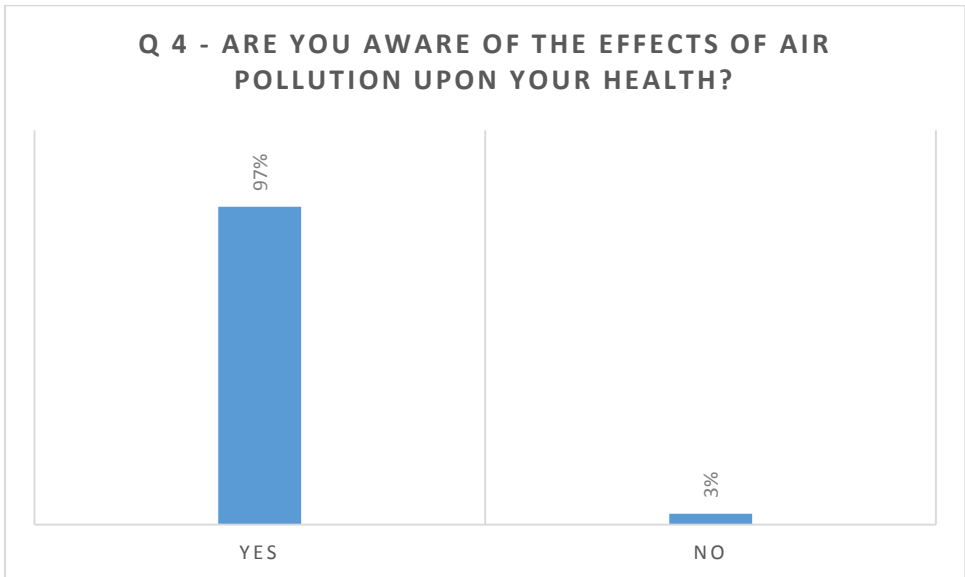
Question 2 is seeking to establish from the 128 respondents is, if you have a car, how is it powered: 55% drive a petrol vehicle, 28% drive a diesel. 5% drive a hybrid, and 12% don't have a car.



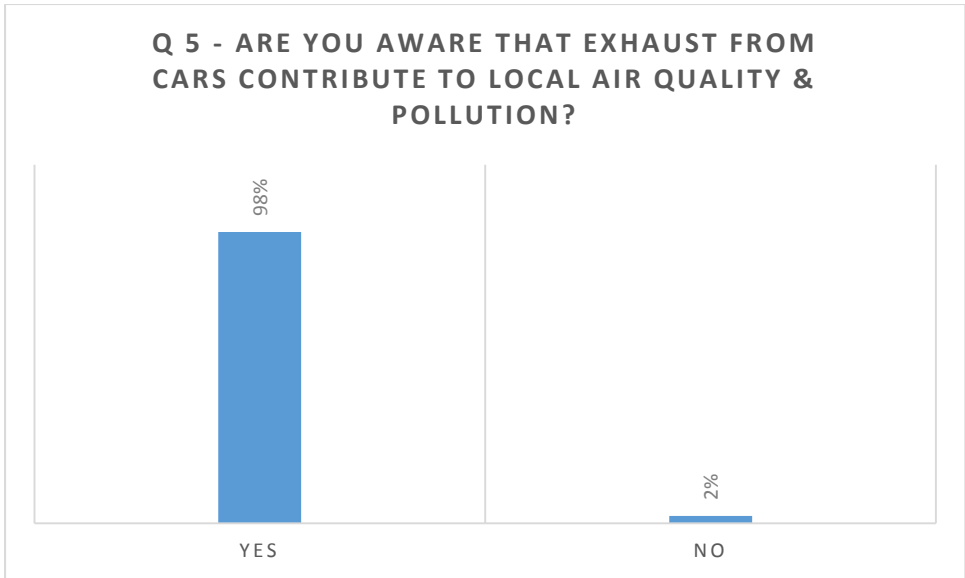
Question 3 endeavours to establish what percentage of the sample population has a van. The overwhelming majority of the 128 respondents is that they do not have a van with 94% confirming, and of those that do, 5% are petrol and 2% are diesel.



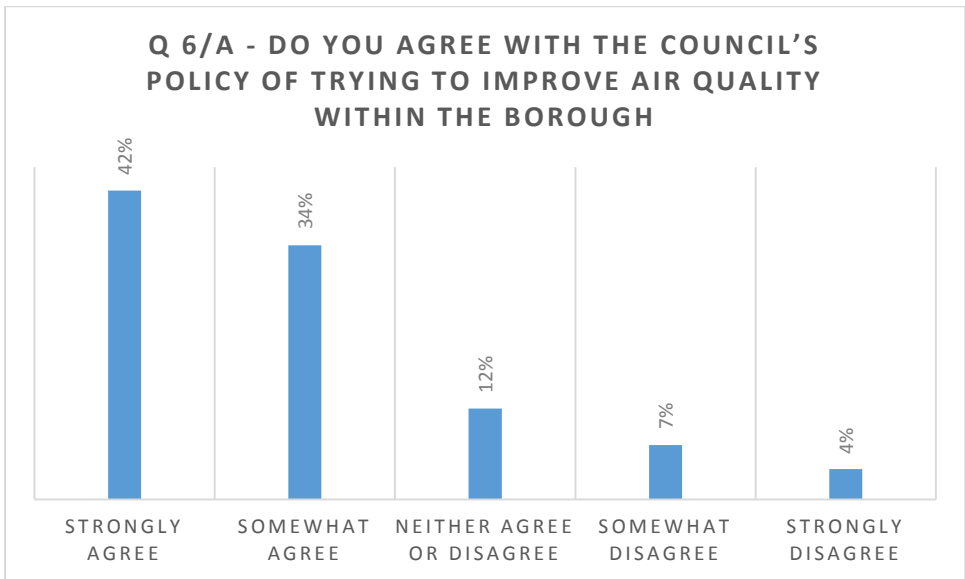
Question 4 of the survey tests the participants awareness of the effects of air pollution on health, and 97% of the 122 respondents confirmed their awareness, while 3% did not.



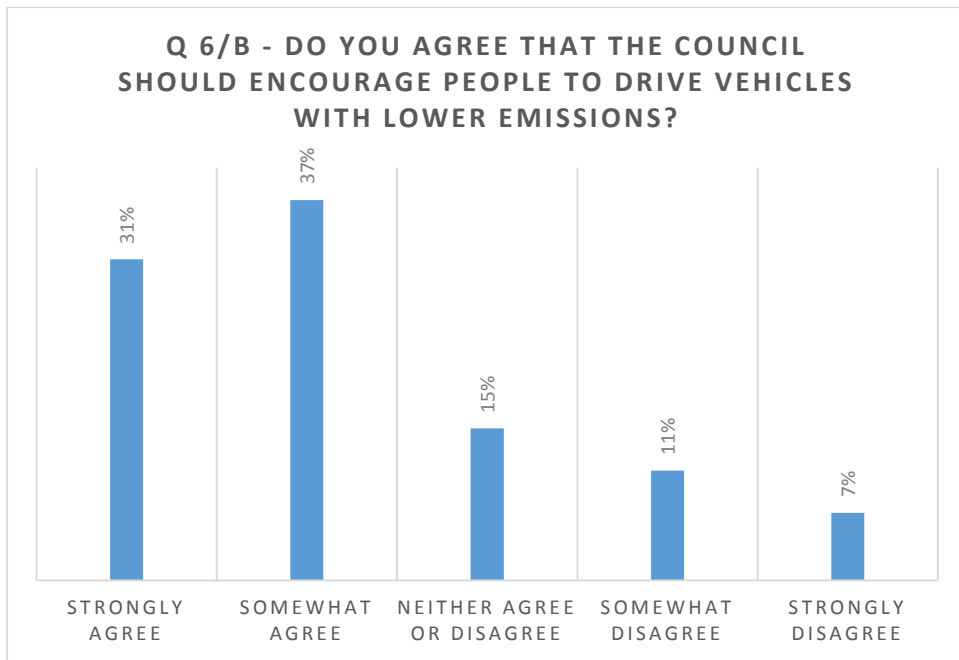
Question 5 of the survey delves deeper into the cognition of the audience following Question 4 to the contribution of car exhaust to local air quality and pollution, to which 98% of the 121 respondents were aware, and 2% were unaware.



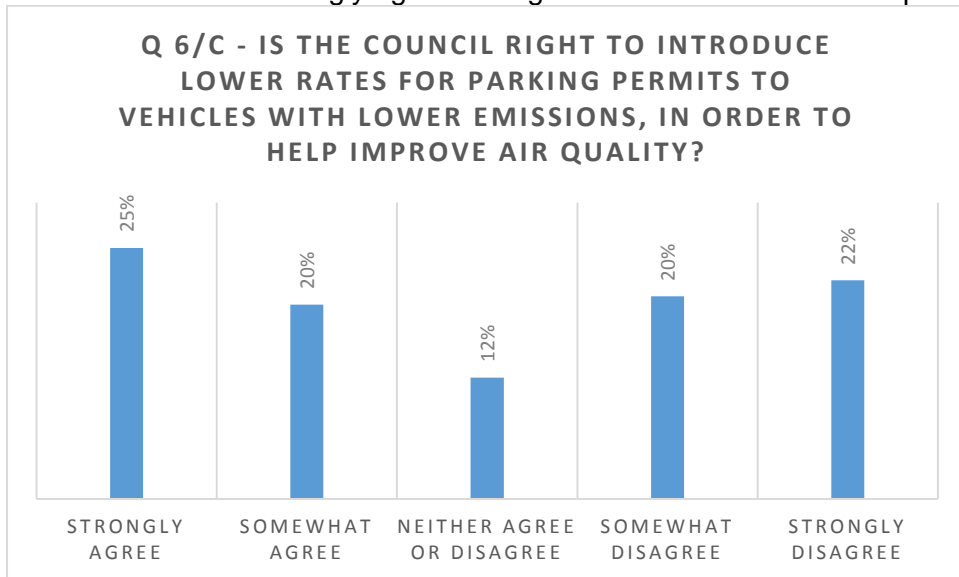
Question 6 of the survey had four sub-parts relating to the Council’s policies towards air quality and emissions and the scale to which the respondents agreed or disagreed. In the first part, the question is ‘do you agree with the Council’s policy of trying to improve air quality within the borough?’ garnering 76% agreement, with 43% strongly agreeing, and 34% somewhat agreeing. Those who disagreed were in the minority with a combined 11%, and those that neither agreed nor disagreed was 12%.



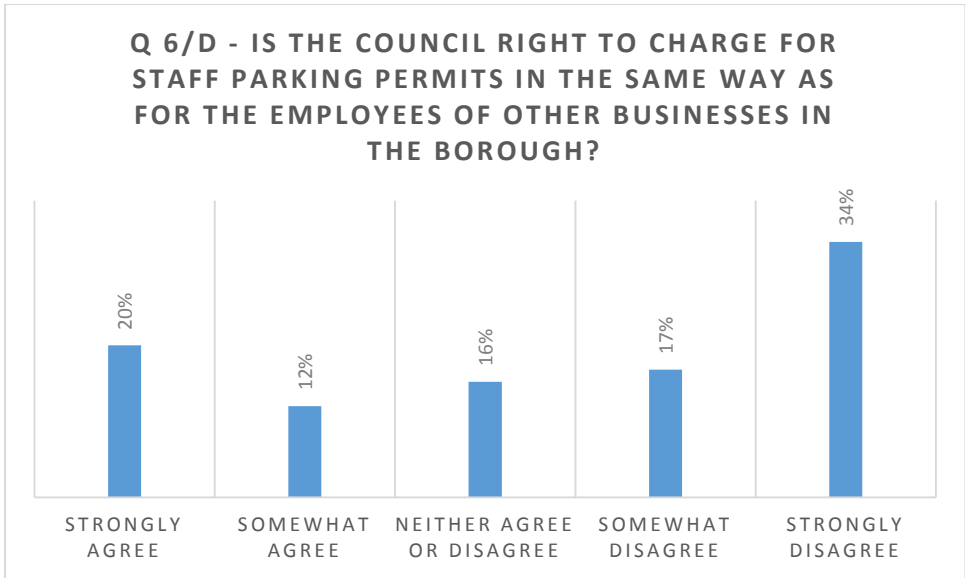
When asked if they ‘agree that the council should encourage people to drive vehicles with lower emissions?’ 68% agreed with the notion, with 37% somewhat agreeing, while 18% disagreed, and 15% neither agreed nor disagreed.



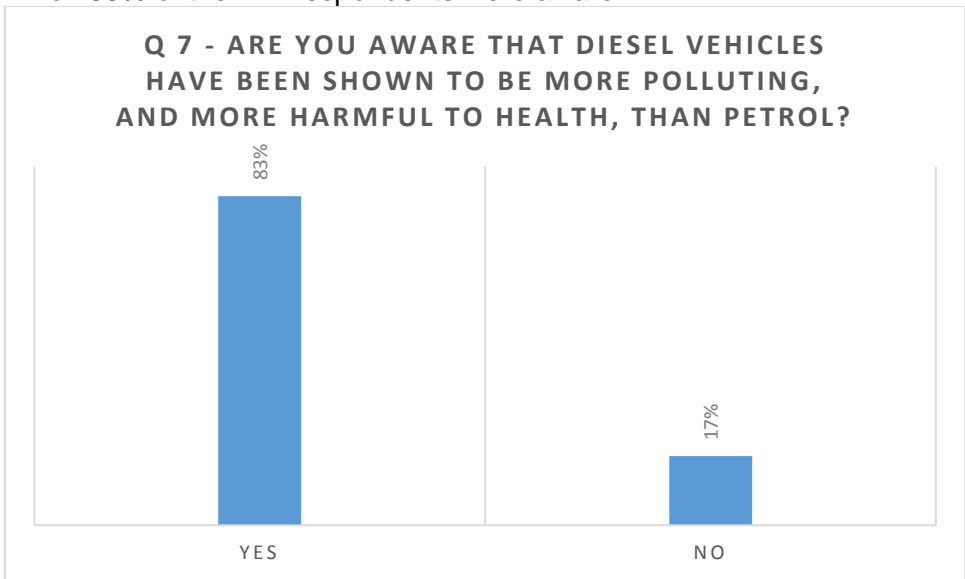
In the third part of the question, the sample population was asked their opinion as to whether the Council right to introduce lower rates for parking permits to vehicles with lower emissions, in order to help improve air quality? Opinion was divided with 45% of the 122 respondents agreeing and 42% disagreeing. Furthermore, there was a relatively even split between those that strongly agreed/disagreed with 25% and 22% respectively.



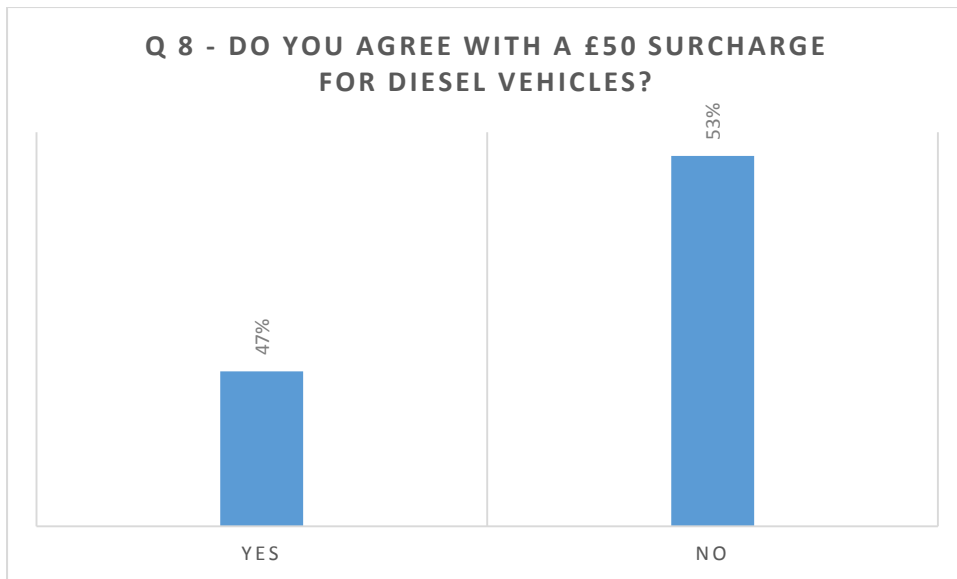
And in the fourth and final question of this group, opining on the Council's right to charge for staff parking permits in the same way as for the employees of other businesses in the borough – 34% of the 122 respondents strongly disagreed, with the those not in favour constituting 52% of all those responding. Those agreeing with the statement amounted to 32% of the sample population, and 16% were undecided.



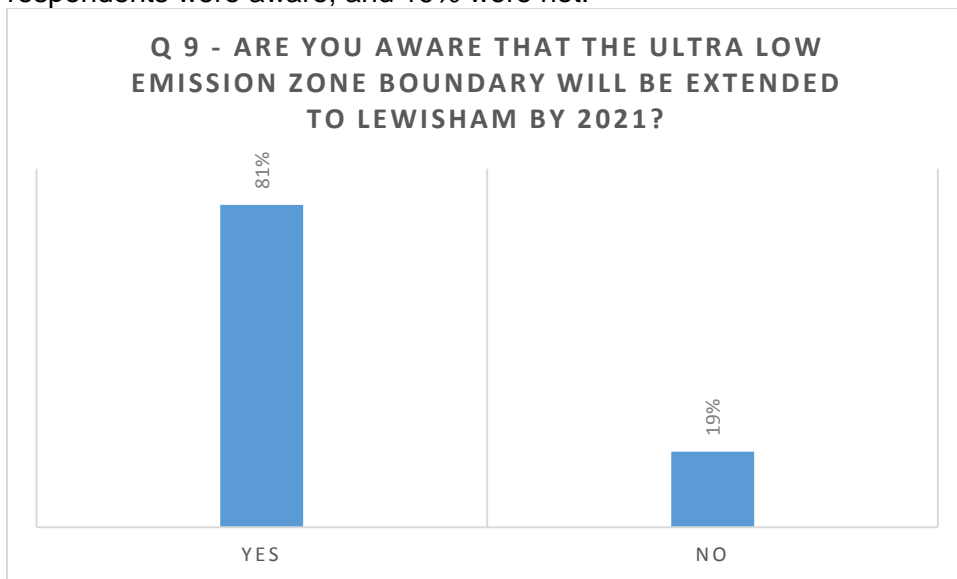
Question 7 sought to understand whether the sample population were aware that diesels have been shown to be the greater pollutant between them and petrol powered vehicles, to which 83% of the 121 respondents were aware.



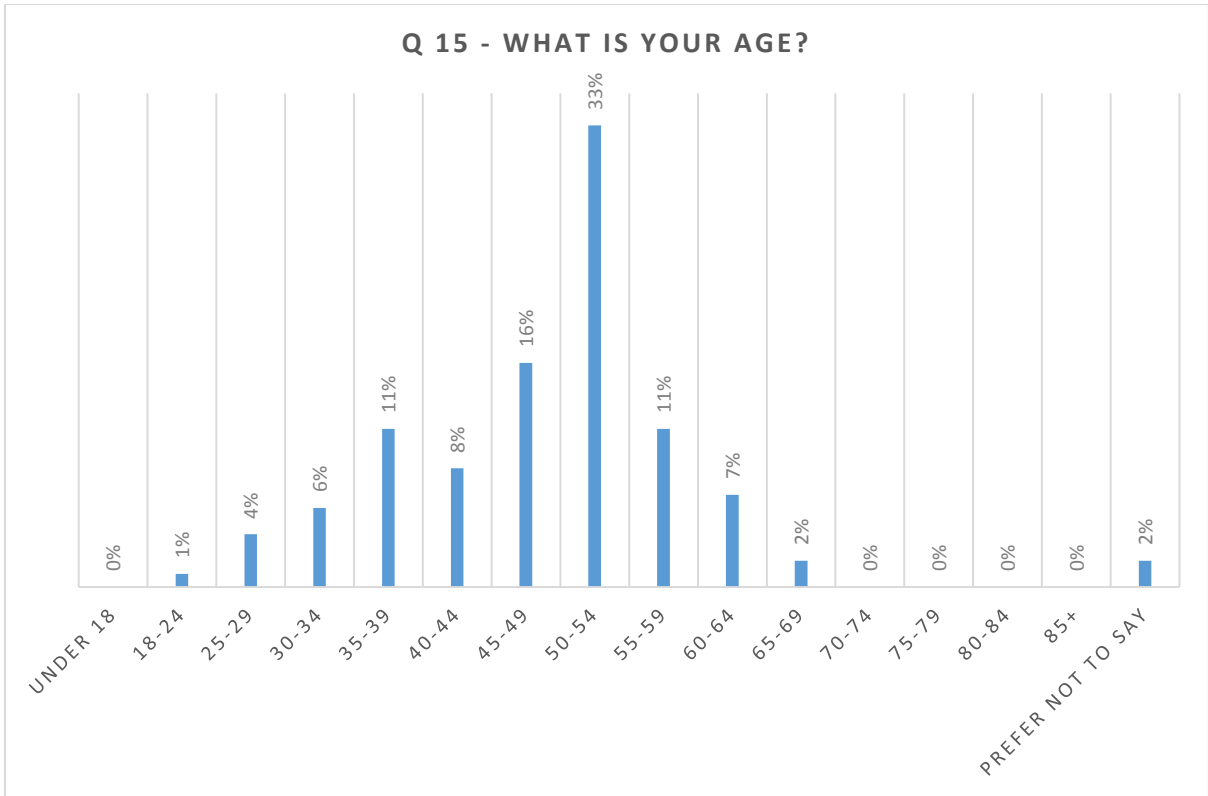
Of the 122 respondents, 53% did not agree with a £50 diesel surcharge and 47% were for the suggestion. Taking note that in Question 2 that 55% drove a petrol car and 28% drove a diesel, this result is not consistent.



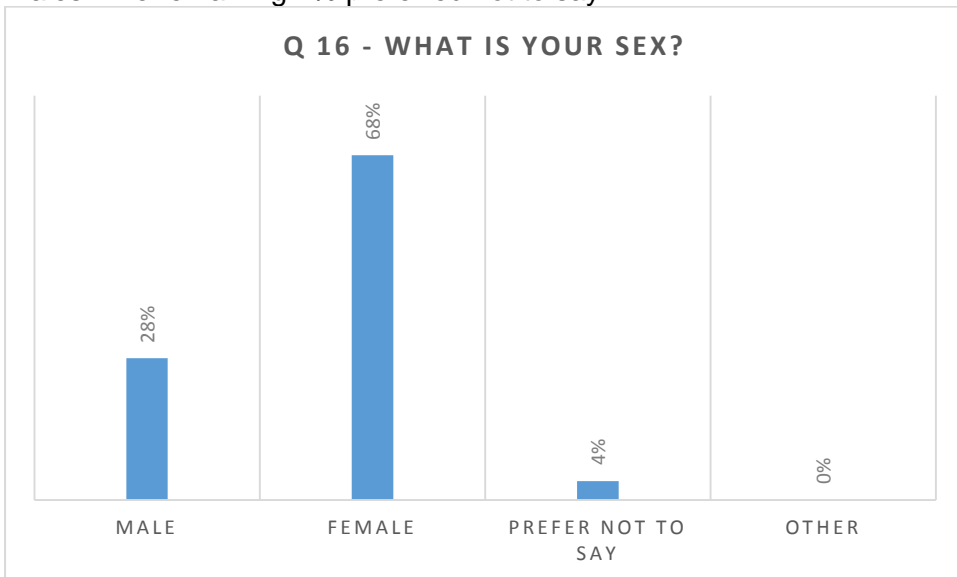
Question 9 asks respondents if they are aware that the ULEZ will be expanded in 2021 as far as the South Circular and therefor extending into the borough, 81% of the 121 respondents were aware, and 19% were not.



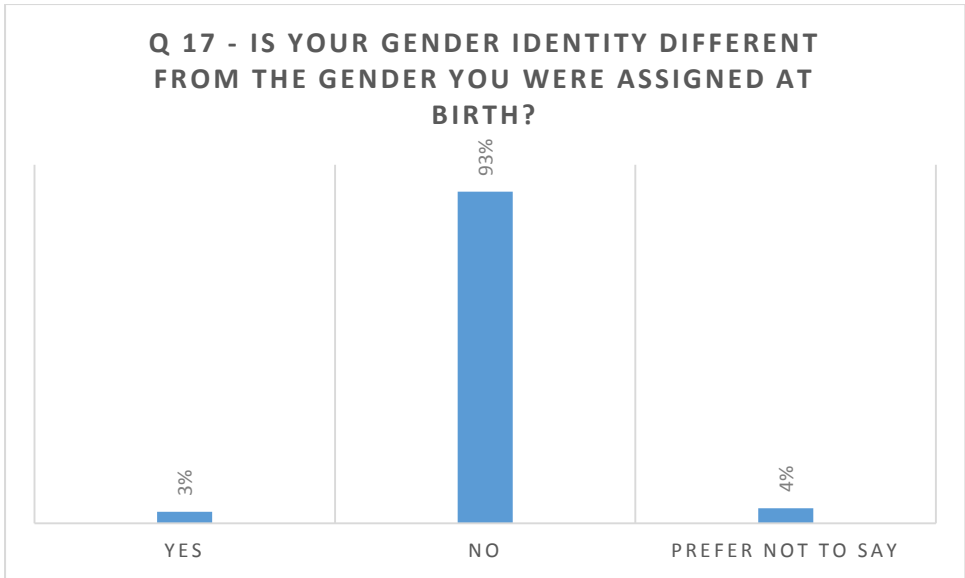
Question 15 looks at the age profile of the sample population, with 33% falling into the 50-54 age bracket. Next highest was those in the 45-49 age group, and 11% for both those in the 35-39 and 55-59 age groups.



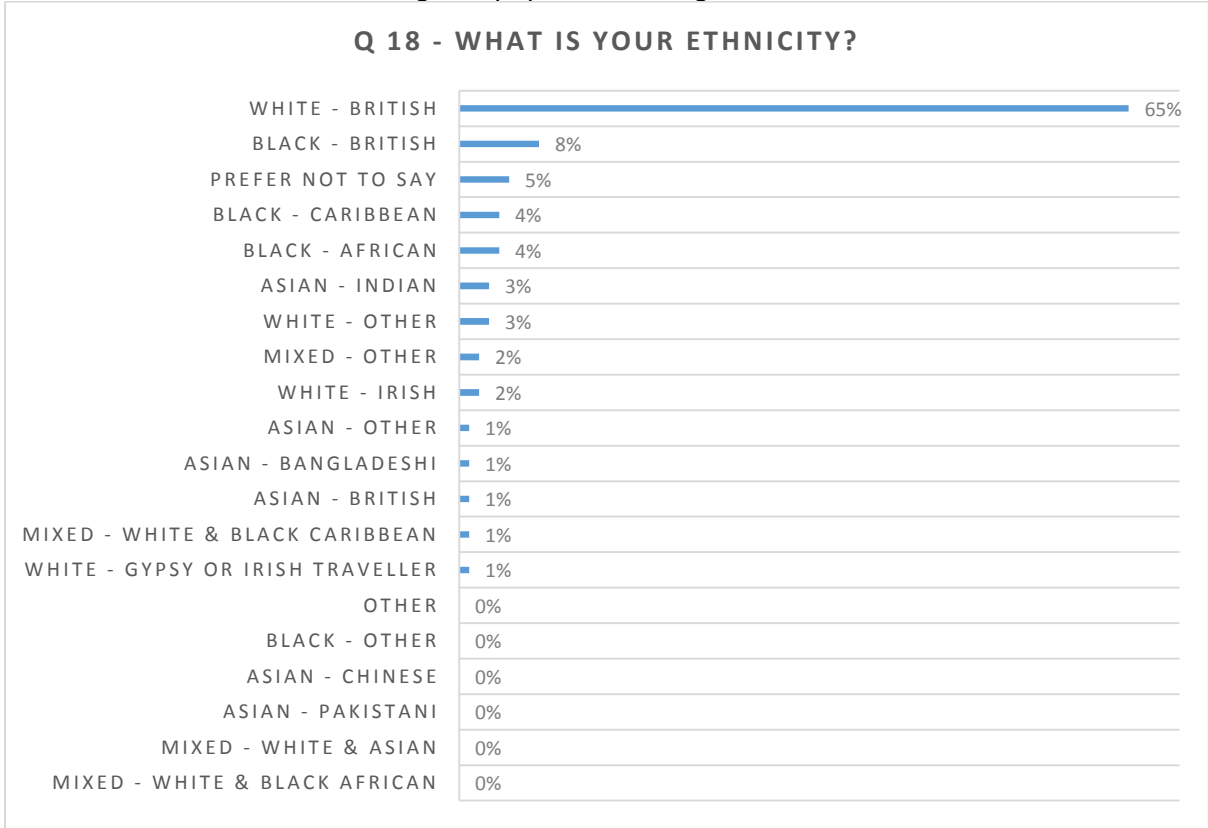
Females made up nearly two-thirds of the 107 sample population with 68%, and 28% were males. The remaining 4% preferred not to say.



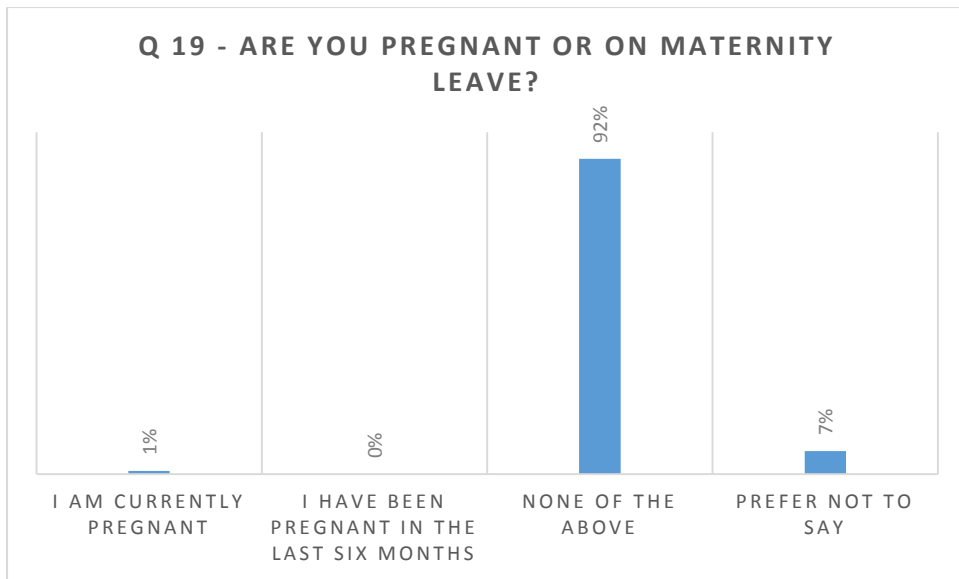
The sample population's gender identity had 93% remaining as assigned at birth, with 3% different and 4% of the 94 respondents preferring not to say.



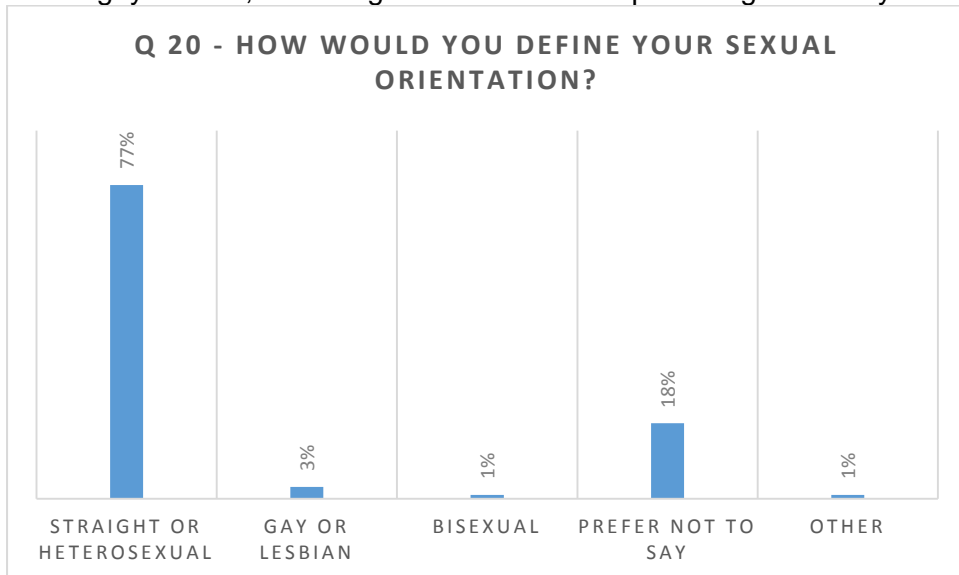
With regard to the ethnicity of the sample population, 65% of the 103 respondents classified as white British, with the next highest population being black British.



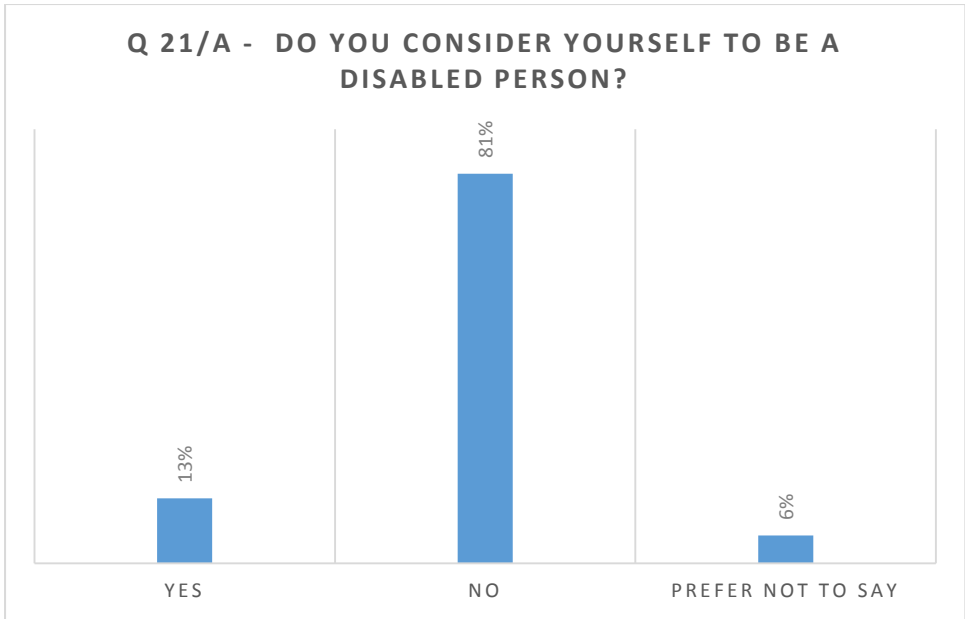
With regards to pregnancy of maternity leave, only 1% of the 103 respondents is pregnant, with none being pregnant in the last six-months, 92% declared to be neither of those options, and 7% preferred not to say.



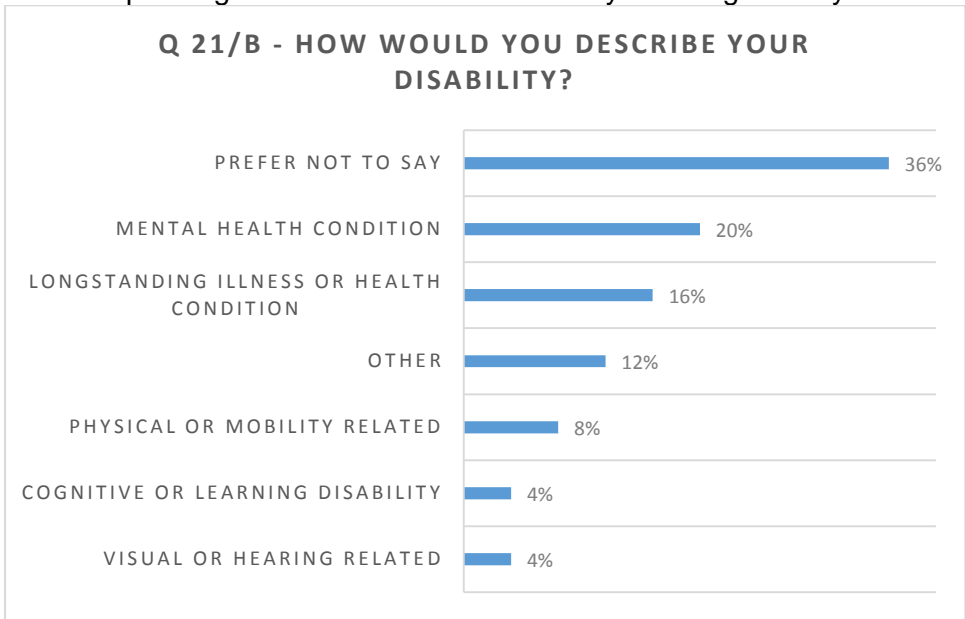
Regarding sexual orientation, 77% of the 103 respondents identify as being heterosexual, 3% as gay/lesbian, 1% being bisexual and 18% preferring not to say.



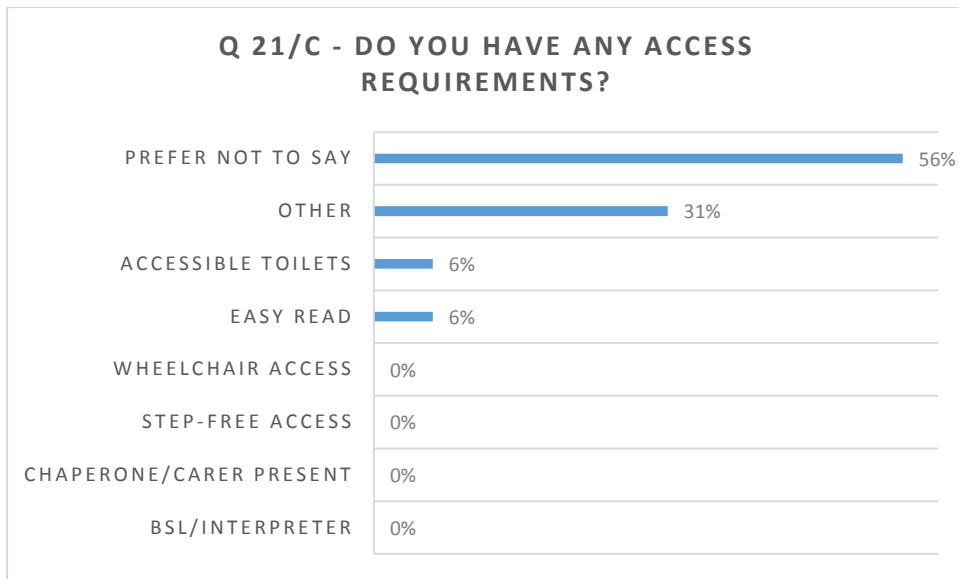
Question 21 has three sub-questions establishing the number of those with a disability and their needs. In the first question, 81% of the 25 sample did not consider themselves to be disabled, while 13% did.



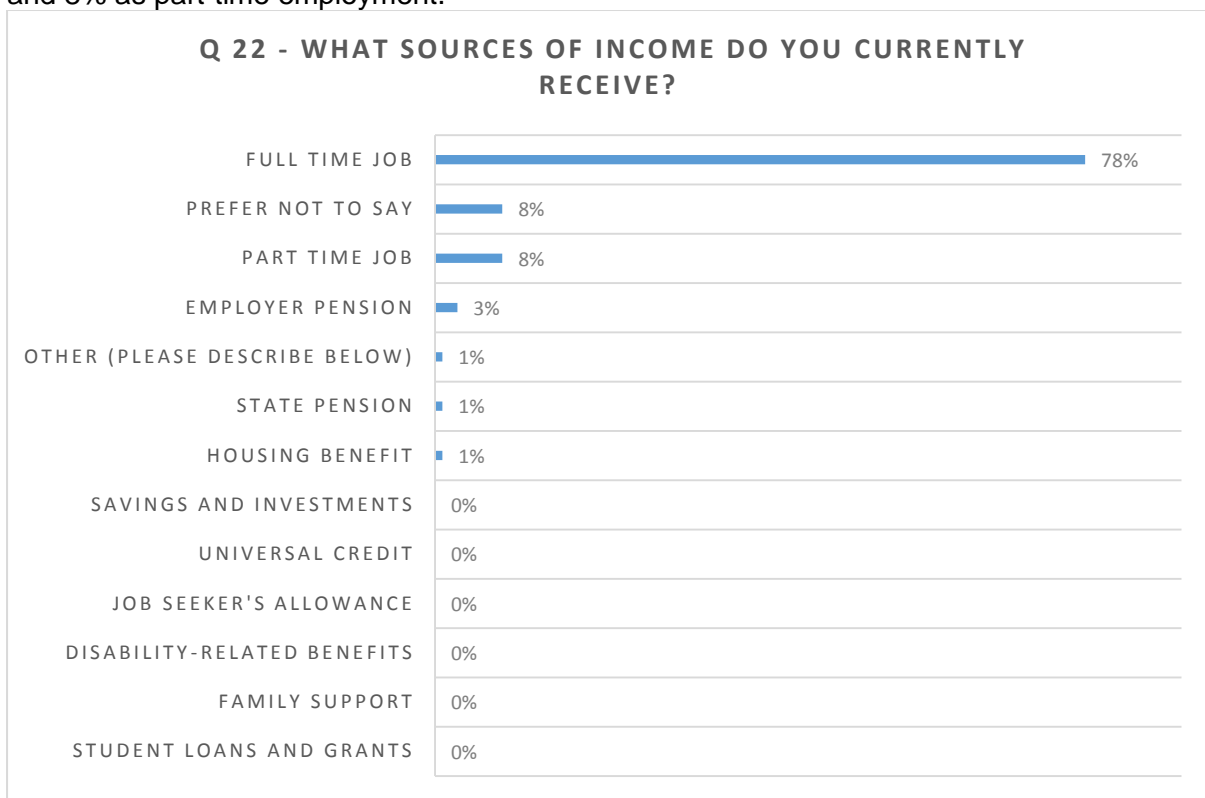
Of the 16 respondents, 36% preferred not to describe their disability. 20% described their disability as being a mental health condition, and 16% had a longstanding illness. 8% of those responding would describe their disability as being mobility related



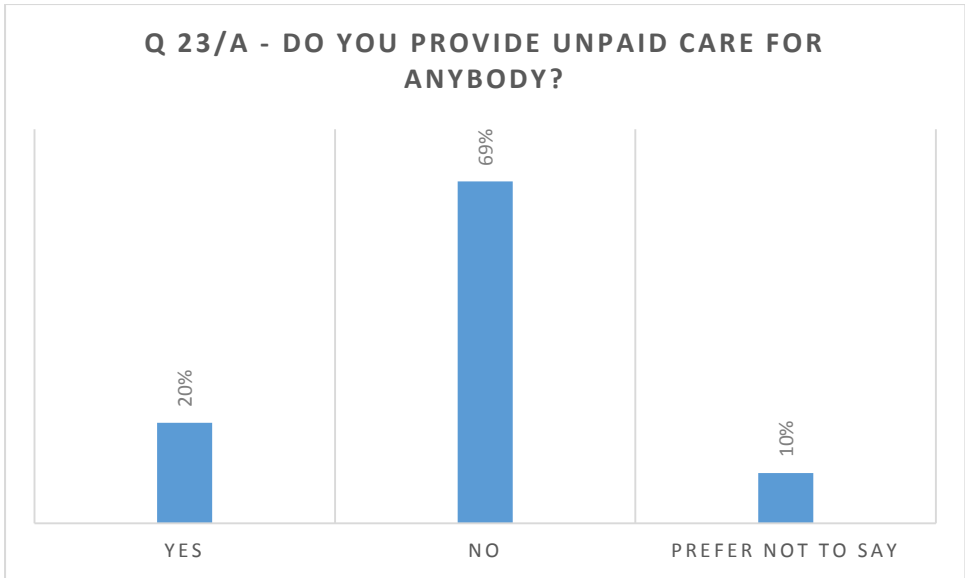
The final part of Question 21 seeks to identify any access requirements of the 16 respondents. 56% preferred not to say, and 31% selected other.



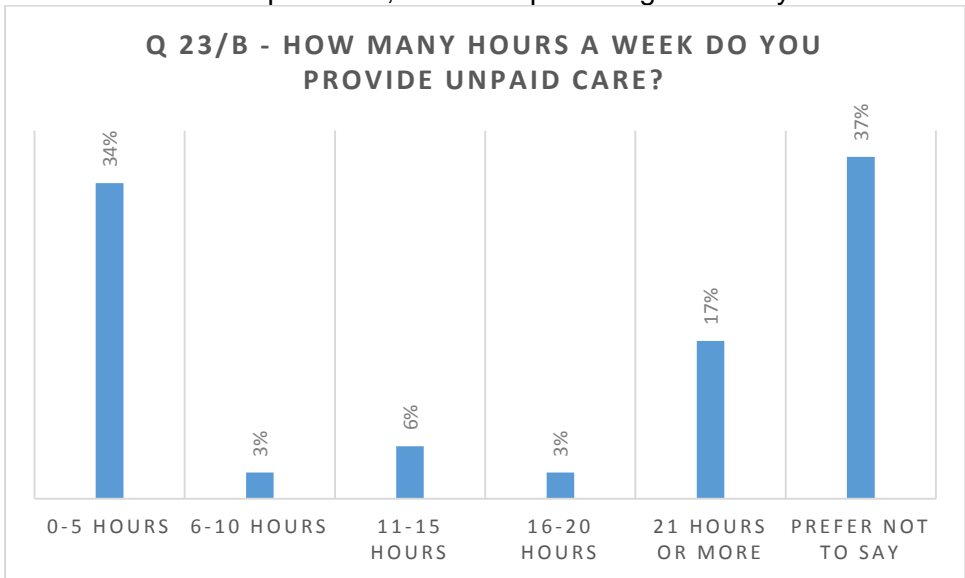
Respondents were asked to nominate the sources of income that they receive. Given that it's a staff survey, 78% of the population said their income was from full-time employment, and 8% as part-time employment.



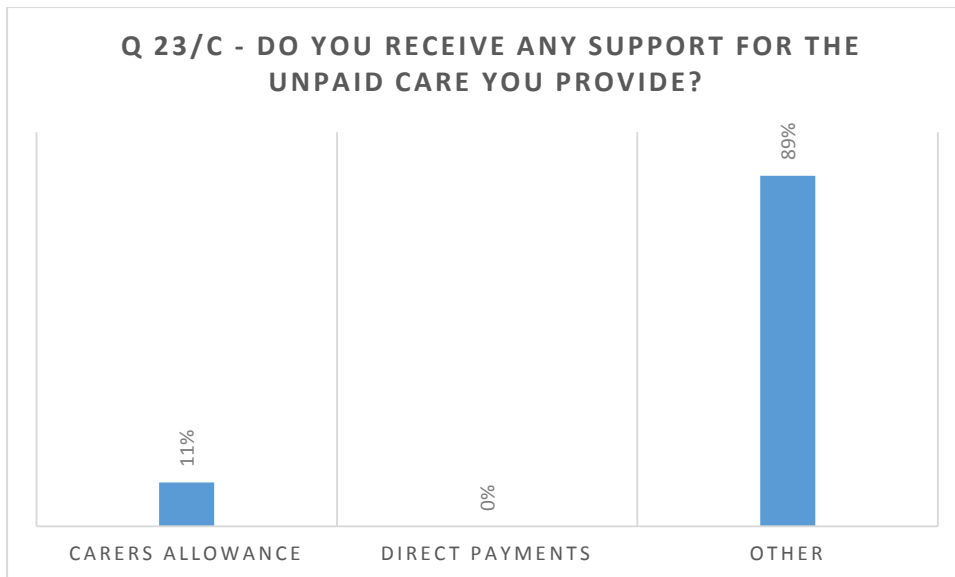
Question 23 is made up of three sub-questions in the field of carers. In the first question, the sample population were asked if they provide unpaid care for anyone, and while 69% of the 98 respondents said that they do not, 20% did provide unpaid care.



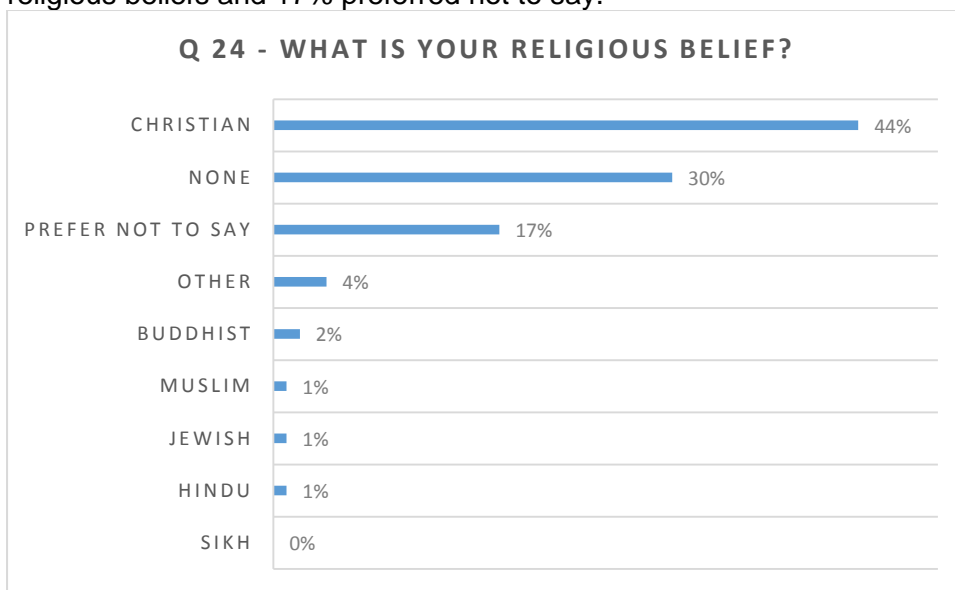
And of this 35 people that responded, 34% provide 0-5 hours per week, and 17% provided more than 21 hours per week, with 37% preferring not to say.



In the final part of the question, when asked if they receive any support for the unpaid care they provide, only one received a Carers Allowance, and eight people received some other form of support.

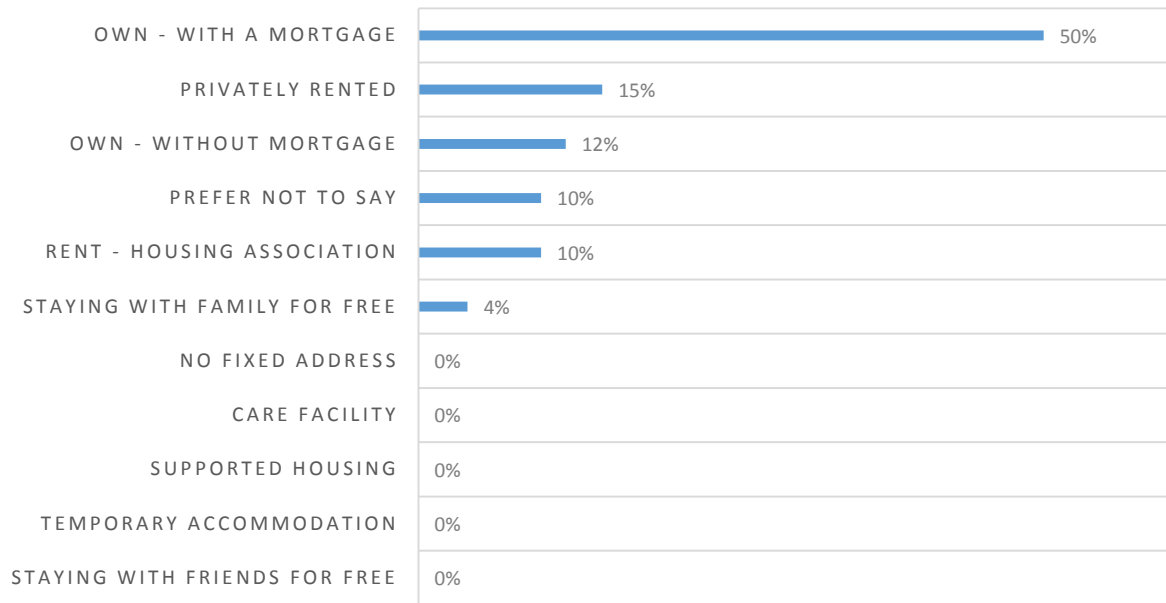


Of the 100 respondents, 44% held Christian beliefs, while the other major religions of Buddhist, Muslim, Jewish and Hindu gathered 2% and less of the group. 30% had no religious beliefs and 17% preferred not to say.



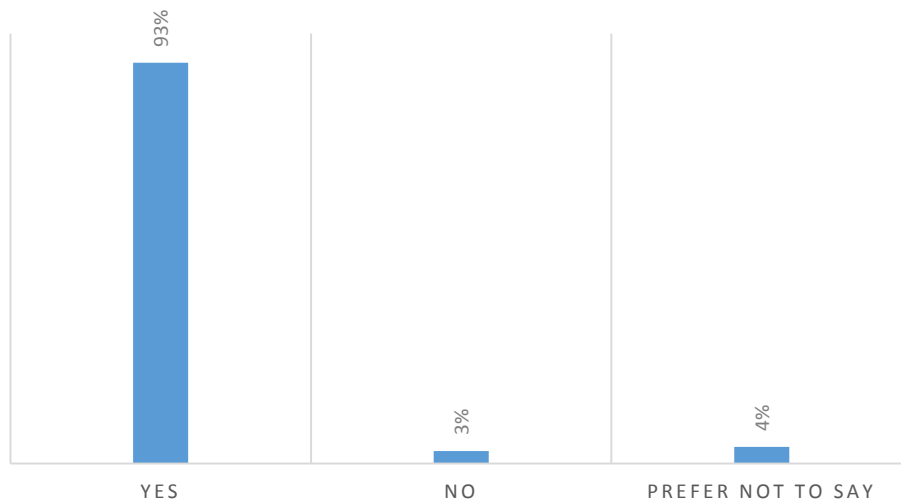
Of the 102 respondents, 50% of the group lived in a mortgaged property, and 15% rented privately. 12% owned their house mortgage free, and 10% lived in rented property through a housing association.

Q 25 - WHAT TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD DO YOU LIVE IN?



Question 26 is in two-parts: your first language and if you use sign language. 93% of the 103 sample population spoke English as a first language. And 95% of the 77 that answered did not use sign language as a first language.

Q 26/A - IS ENGLISH YOUR FIRST LANGUAGE?



Q 26/B - DO YOU USE SIGN LANGUAGE AS YOUR FIRST LANGUAGE?

